

Resource Summary Report

Generated by [RRID](#) on Aug 25, 2026

Lyn FAK biosensor

RRID:Addgene_78299

Type: Plasmid

Proper Citation

RRID:Addgene_78299

Plasmid Information

URL: <http://www.addgene.org/78299>

Proper Citation: RRID:Addgene_78299

Insert Name: Lyn Fak biosensor

Organism: Synthetic

Bacterial Resistance: Ampicillin

Defining Citation: [PMID:21792185](#)

Vector Backbone Description: Backbone Marker:Invitrogen; Backbone Size:5400; Vector Backbone:pcDNA3.1; Vector Types:Mammalian Expression; Bacterial Resistance:Ampicillin

Comments: To observe the FAK activity at DRM regions, Lyn–FAK biosensor was constructed by fusing a DRM-targeting motif containing myristoylation and palmitoylation sites (glycine and cysteine) derived from Lyn, at the N-terminus of the cytosolic FAK (Cyto-FAK) biosensor (Addgene plasmid 78300).

Plasmid Name: Lyn FAK biosensor

Record Creation Time: 20220422T222516+0000

Record Last Update: 20260815T082023+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for Lyn FAK biosensor.

No alerts have been found for Lyn FAK biosensor.

Data and Source Information

Source: [Addgene](#)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 3 mentions in open access literature.

Listed below are recent publications. The full list is available at [RRID](#) .

Wang S, et al. (2024) Reconstructing Signaling Networks Using Biosensor Barcoding. Methods in molecular biology (Clifton, N.J.), 2800, 189.

Yang JM, et al. (2021) Deciphering cell signaling networks with massively multiplexed biosensor barcoding. Cell, 184(25), 6193.

Gayrard C, et al. (2018) Src- and confinement-dependent FAK activation causes E-cadherin relaxation and β -catenin activity. The Journal of cell biology, 217(3), 1063.